The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.
Aug.5,'71-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon.
July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one doo East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Specizl attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

. Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
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HUNTINGDON, PA
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MOULDINGS. &C
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These lots lie within 200 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.
Also, ground by the Acre, for building perposes, for sale. Inquire of
E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

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IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1800.

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AND IN THE

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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LEGAL BLANKS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

Weary--Lonely--Restless--Homeless.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Weary hearts! weary hearts! by cares of life oppressed,
Ye are wandering in the shadows—ye are sighing for the rest;
There is darkness in the heaven, and the earth is bleak below,
And the joys we taste to-day, may to-morrow turn to woe.
Weary hearts! God is rest.

Lonely hearts! lonely hearts! this is but a land of grief,
Ye are pining for repose—ye are longing for relief;
What the world hath never given—kneel and ask of God above,
And your grief shall turn to gladness—if you lean upon his love!
Lonely hearts! God is love.

Restless hearts! restless hearts! ye are toiling night and day,
And the flowers of life all withered, leave but thorns along your way;
Ye are waiting, ye are waiting 'till your toilings here shall cease,
And your ever listless throbbing, is a sad, sad prayer for peace.
Restless heart! God is peace.

Broken hearts! broken hearts! ye are desolate and lone,
And low voices from the past o'er your present ruins moan;
In the sweetest of your pleasures there was bitterest alloy,
And a starless night hath followed on the sunset of your joy.
Broken hearts! God is joy.

Homeless hearts! homeless hearts! through the dreary, dreary years,
Ye are lonely, lonely wanderers, and your way is wet with tears;
In bright or blighted places, wheresoever you may roam,
Ye look away from earthland, and ye murmur, "where is home?"
Homeless hearts! God is home.

The Story-Teller.

The Test of Courage.

There was not a more noble craft than the "Saucy Kate," when she sailed out of Marseilles harbor, in the spring of '50, and no ship was ever blessed with a pleasanter company—about twenty-five in number, who had taken the "Saucy Kate" for New Orleans Prominent among us, was a British officer, who was on his way to America, a French Abbe, a Kentucky farmer, and a lady from Louisiana, who was returning home with her daughter.

This daughter was the star of the company. Her name was Ida Greville, and it was whispered that she was heiress to a large fortune in slaves and plantations. Yet this was not the charm that won homage from all, and even from those who might have refused to touch property which lay in a plantation.

Her figure was slight, but exceedingly graceful. Indeed, it seemed impossible for her to be otherwise. Her complexion was very fair, while her hair and eyes, in contrast, were intensely black; her eyes were large and melting, like those of many southern ladies, and her hair was gathered about her brow in gloriously clustering curls.

When she first entered the cabin, she seemed so splendid an exhibition of spotless beauty, that every one rose involuntarily from his seat, and, by one common impulse stood up until she was seated.

In a few days she showed herself as fascinating in her manner as she was beautiful in person, to those who were favored with an introduction, and the hearts of all on board were completely enslaved by this queen of beauty.

The British officer, who bore the title of Major Folsom, seemed particularly charmed with her; and, having obtained an introduction, constituted himself her special attendant.

The "Saucy Kate" was a magnificent vessel of eighteen hundred tons, sharp as a razor, and fast as the wind itself.—And now it only remains to describe the captain.

Captain Valmy was an extraordinary man in personal appearance. He was of rather small stature, and his limbs were slenderly, even delicately formed. His hand was small and white as a woman's and his features were as finely moulded. His face was very handsome, and his light hair was thrown back and curled closely behind his head. His eyes were blue, but full of fire, and capable of lightning up with a sudden flash which was startling to behold. His voice was shrill but musical, and we never heard it aroused, as the mate generally communicated his orders to his sailors.

Now, from the first moment it was evident that a storm was brewing between the Major and Captain Valmy. The Major assumed an air of hauteur which was absurd, and to him who was the object of it, annoying. He was accustomed to a cool and common way of speaking, which was increased to a much greater degree of insolence when he addressed the Captain.—Meanwhile the rest of us contented ourselves with watching and awaiting the issue. Valmy certainly did not seem like the man who could endure very much of this treatment.

For several days the Major went on growing worse and worse every day. He would interrupt the Captain in his remarks in the rudest manner—he would turn his back upon him in the most offensive way possible, and when he spoke to him he would address him in a loud and offensive, and, at last, in a peremptory manner.

The secret of the Major's hatred seemed to be the interest which Ida Greville took in the Captain. She seemed to take more delight in talking with him than with any other. Early in the morning she would be out on deck listening to the Captain, who, with never-tiring patience and elegant language, would explain to her the wonders of the sea, and relate a thousand wild stories of events which had ocurred among these waters.

Late at evening, too, he would show her the stars by which, in critical times, the navigators would guide their courses, and still excite her never flagging attention. Indeed, the wonderful beauty of Captain Valmy's stories, and his unbounded stores of knowledge of every kind, was the admiration and wonder of all the passengers. This was only equalled by the subordination and respect of all the crew, who treated him with remarkable obedience. Yet all this only increased the hatred of the Major. Through the day he endeavored to fascinate and charm the fair Ida, and then, while the Captain was at his duties about the ship, he was without a rival. Sometimes, however, a word would pass between Ida and the Captain, and that would enrage the Major beyond measure. It was evident that matters were approaching a crisis.

At the dinner-table one day the Major cooly took away the meat which the Captain was accustomed to carve, sat down in the captain's place, and calmly began to serve the meat. The Captain entered, and without a word turned away. But there was a burning-spot upon his cheek, and a strange fire in his eye. We wondered at him. Was he a coward? The Major sneeringly insinuated as much to Ida, who flashed crimson. Captain Valmy sat at the table with us no more.

But the Major was not going to let him off so easily as this. He had other things in store for him. He talked more loudly and contemptuously of the Captain. He made sneering allusions to his stature, and ironical remarks about his bravery. Once he climbed up to the cradle while the Captain was taking an observation below, and threw some handfuls of oakum down upon him. At another time he contrived to upset a pail of water which stood upon the quarter-deck, in such a way that it nearly all fell upon the Captain. He turned frightfully pale; we saw the gigantic struggle which took place within him, and some of us trembled to see the fearful contest. Yet he calmly whistled a tune and walked away.

He never came into the cabin now. He was insulted so constantly by the Major that he stayed away as much as possible. For the rest of us, we had long ago concluded that he was incapable of taking offense, and though sorry for him, we considered him capable of taking his own part, and, in fact, we considered it none of our business.

Ida—the beautiful Ida—at length turned from him. Surprised, shocked a thousand times at his want of manliness, she was at first cool with him, and, at length, no longer sought his company. This seemed the finishing blow to the Captain.

We had been out a fortnight. One morning the sun rose beautiful and calm, yet a storm seemed brewing upon the skirts of the horizon, and dark, suspicious clouds hung threateningly there.

Captain Valmy was calm, impenetrable as ever. He appeared as unmoved and as pleasant as if nothing had occurred to ruffle the harmony of the scene. Ida stood by the stern, looking out upon the sea which surrounded them, as smooth as glass. The Captain approached her.

"The water is very smooth to-day, Miss Greville," said he. "Are you not surprised at it?"

Coldly and haughtily she turned upon him. A thousand expressions showed themselves in her face. She murmured a few common-place words, and turned to go.

At that moment Major Falsom came towards them. He rudely thrust himself between the two, and planting his heavy foot on that of the Captain, he offered his arm to Miss Greville and led her away.

The Captain bore the agonizing pain without a word; his face remained calm and merely a light flamed in his eye. Calmly he watched them till they went below.

"All hands to take in to'-gallant sails," he cried, and the sailors clambered in obedience.

In a few moments the Major appeared. The Captain walked up as calm as ever. The Major looked surprised. Still Captain Valmy looked unawed. Walking boldly up to the Major before the latter could turn away, he struck him a stunning blow on his face with the back of his hand

"That's in payment for the insult," said he quietly.

Had the heavens above him, or the sea beneath him, opened, the Major could not have been more thunderstruck. He was utterly silent for a full minute, during which time his face worked strangely, and he foamed at the mouth. Then with a tremendous oath, he rushed upon the Captain. We looked on with beating hearts. We were anxious for the result. In a moment our blood rushed like fire through every vein, and an exulting shout rang from the few passengers who were spectators of the scene

For the Captain, as calmly and placidly as ever, threw himself into the most scientific of attitudes, and as the Major rushed at him he nimbly stretched out his foot, and, with a practised hand, gave him a lightning-like blow between the eyes, knocking him down, and sending him reeling across the deck.

"That's for tramping my foot. Major," said the Captain, in a mocking tone.

The Major slowly rose. Meanwhile the shout which we had given had brought all the passengers on deck. Ida and her mother came up also.

"I'll have your heart's blood!" cried the Major.

In a moment the agile Captain leaped toward him, and by another nimble application of his foot, had laid him low. The Major fell with a tremendous force.

"All hands to take in mizzen to'-gallant sail!" cried the Captain.

As he uttered these words the Major rose and made a last rush at the Captain. This time he was seized in a moment by an iron grasp. That small body of the Captain was possessed of amazing strength. The Captain held his wrists over his back, and then confining them there in a most painful position, he calmly led him toward the companion-way. Then with the Major bent double he walked him down stairs.

"This is for being violent and disrespectful before ladies," we heard the Captain say as they disappeared.

In a few moments he came again on deck, not a nerve excited, not in the least ruffled.

"All hands double-reef fore, main and mizzen to'-sails!" he cried, in a tone of thunder.

The sailors flew like bees among the rigging. But little was said. The Captain began to appear in a new light. We wondered how it would end. There will be a duel, of course.

The Captain overheard us say this.

"Gentlemen, there will be no such thing. I am averse to duelling."

Dinner time came. As the bell rang, the Captain came down to his own seat. The Major in a few moments came down his state-room, haughty and pale, with a dark circle around his eye. He did not venture to interfere with the Captain. He sat in a seat at one side, and was very silent. The Captain said but little. He looked anxiously up once or twice, to see the weather through the sky-light, but little was said by him.

After dinner we sat down, and the Captain stood looking at the barometer. The Major approached and handed him a note. The Captain took it, and reading it with a smile, he carelessly tossed it aside.

"Pooh!" said he, "I do not fight duels I have something more important to attend to."

"What!" cried the Major, in scorn and indignation.

"I do not fight duels," replied the Captain.

"Do you mean to say that you will not fight me after these gross insults?"

"I do."

"Then sir, you are a coward and a scoundrel!" cried the exasperated Major, "and as such I now proclaim you before these passengers. You must give me satisfaction. I will have your life-blood, coward!"

Captain Valmy did not appear in the least moved.

"I will not fight."

"Coward!"

"Bravery does not consist in readiness to fight duels."

"If your bravery was as ready as your tongue seems just now to be, it would be more in accordance with your claims to manhood."

"I am sorry that you differ from me so greatly in opinion, sir."

"Sir, you are a coward and a scoundrel!"

"Sir, this language is not fit to be used before ladies."

"I appeal to them. They have seen my brutal treatment when attacked. You wantonly beat a defenseless man. I insist, in their presence, on satisfaction."

A loud peal of thunder alone broke on the scene.

"Captain! Captain!" shouted the mate.

Instantly the Captain bounded upon deck. We heard a loud roar without. It was the ocean rising in its fury. The Major turned pale, and looked around in agitation.

It was now four o'clock, yet it was very dark, for the sky was covered with a pall of thick black clouds, from which the lightning began to flash in blinding, blazing sheets.

We heard the Captain's voice calling in tones of thunder so loud that we wondered as we listened. Order after order followed in quick succession. We rushed up. The well-trained crew followed every command. The Captain spoke—it was done. His voice rang out incessantly.

The storm came fiercely, furiously up. In an hour it had burst upon us. The waves were soon white with foam, and rolled their vast forms with awful fury against the laboring ship. They rose up in mountains all around us. Crash! Crash! one after the other these appalling surges came down with thunder fury. They rose on every side, elevating their heads above us in scorn, tossing their snow-white summits proudly aloft. The sky grew intensely black every hour, and across its surface we could see the big clouds floating fast and wildly. At intervals the lightning flashed across in blinding sheets, and the thunder followed in deafening roars. And the wind—how it howled! It came down upon us with such incredible fury, that we were obliged to turn away our heads, unable to take breath.

It came, and brought with it showers of fine, watery vapor, in a storm which none could face, with an occasional torrent of heavy drop.

The hour of midnight came on, and still more terrific grew the storm. The wind seemed to have grown to a hurricane. Its fury was such as we had never dreamed of. The lightning flashes came on with such quick succession that the sky was lit up with one continuous glare. The thunder rolled so fast, peal upon peal, that one incessant roar filled the ears. The ship lay on her beamends, and the huge waves dashed over her in wild and furious career.

In the midst of this tremendous strife of the elements Captain Valmy rose into a hero. Amid the deepest and loudest thunder peals his voice rang out above the tumult. In tones of incredible strength he shouted out his loud commands; as he stood there with flashing eyes, erect form, and strained muscles, he seemed the master of the storm.

We who were before doubtful of him, now thought we had never seen so god-like a human being.

"Is it Nelson or Trafalgar?" said Ida to her mother, their admiration making itself known even amid the fears which the surrounding dangers inspired.

Suddenly a tremendous wave struck the ship. She yielded to the blow, and rolled far over. Fiercely, loudly, rang out the Captain's orders; swiftly and promptly they were obeyed, and nobly, too, did the ship bear her part. Struggling, shaking, and quivering beneath the shock, she remained trembling for a time, but at length righted herself and again arose to confront the waves.

But a loud cry arose from the cabin. It was the voice of the Major. As the ship was struck, his fears, which had all along been gathering, found a voice.

He rushed on deck, and, heedless of those who stood near, seeing only the rolling waves and the terrific sky above, he flung himself upon the deck, and, clasping his hands called out to heaven for mercy. Then, springing up, as the thunder rolled, pealing out a greeting to the recovered ship, he wrung his hands and shrieked—

"Lost! Lost! O God! We are all lost!"

Then the calmness of the Captain became sublime.

"Not at all, my dear Major," said he, in his blithest tone, "pon my word, you are very unnecessarily excited—you are, indeed."

The Major startled, and still pale and trembling, slunk below.

But now the worst was over. Midnight passed. The storm which had come on so quickly went away no less speedily. We soon retired to our berths with our minds at ease, and the breakfast-bell summoned us from slumber to find a breeze propelling the good ship merrily along.

The Major did not come out to breakfast. The Captain was there in his own seat, still calm and placid, with the same never-varying calmness.

The ladies, too, were there, and the lovely Ida, whose place was near that of the Captain, seemed willing to become friendly again, and to forget all that had occurred. But the Captain took little notice of her.

At eleven o'clock we were all on the quarter-deck. It was calm, and the ship lay motionless upon the sea. The Captain sat with his arms folded upon the skylight, and looked forward. Beside him the cabin boy knelt upon the deck, cleaning a pair of as perfect duelling pistols as ever were seen. They were splendidly mounted, and bore the name of Captain Valmy. We wondered what this was for.

The Major at length came upon deck. He was dressed carefully, and evidently had come to the conclusion that he would try to do away with the effect which his conduct in the storm had produced upon our minds.

With a bold, half-swaggering air, he came up to the ladies, and commenced talking in his old familiar way. Still the boy went on rubbing the pistols. The sight of them evidently put the Major in a state of slight uneasiness.

At last it was mid-day. The pistols were finished and loaded. The Captain rose.—Taking one of them in his hand, with the air of one who was master of the weapon, he played with it a little while and then spoke:—

"Major Folsom, perhaps you remember that yesterday was expressed an opinion about my bravery—you challenged me—"

"Oh! my dear Captain," began the Major.

"A coward," sternly continued the Captain. "And when I refused to fight a duel you were loud in your complaints. I did not think fit to tell you why I would not fight a duel, but I may do so soon."

"I will prove to you, however, that it was not because I doubted my skill, or practice with this little article. Do you see that nail?"

He pointed to a tack which was stuck in the mast; it was a small one with a round head.

The Captain raised his pistol—aimed—fired.

The major turned pale as death. The rest of us uttered a cry of astonishment. For when we looked the nail was driven in to the head.

"Now, Major, I could pink you in every part of that large and somewhat cumbrous body of yours. I have always laid low many a better man than you."

"Look again." He took up the other pistol.

"Boy, hold up that bullet between your fingers."

The boy held up a bullet between his thumb and finger.

"Don't be alarmed, ladies and gentlemen; this is a feat I often try."

Bang went the pistol. The bullet was struck far from between the boy's fingers, and he, unhurt, calmly walked away.

"And now, Major, we will settle our little business," said the Captain, loading the pistols.

"I pray you, Captain Valmy," said Ida Greville, stepping forward, "to stop. Let this violence go no further. What! would you have mortal combat in our presence?"

"I wish to satisfy the Major," replied Valmy.

"I am satisfied, entirely satisfied; and I perfectly agree with Miss Greville. I would not be so rude before her."

These words the Major stammered out. He was very pale.

"I forbid it. Captain Valmy, I implore you!"

"Miss Greville, I, of course, would not wish to commit an act of violence in your presence. The cabin is left open for your retreat. What! are you excited now! Yet, once before, I know an act of violence was committed towards me, and a challenge was given. Why did you not interfere then? Is his life so precious that you seek to preserve it?"

The Captain's voice was very mournful. Ida turned pale. She knew not what to say. She saw in that strange being a power before which she was perfect weakness.

"I deem it my duty, gentlemen, to protest!" cried the Abbe; "in the name of these ladies, and in the name of the great Being, whose laws you would desecrate!"

"A sacred protest!" cried the Captain. "And why did you not seek to stop this before it had assumed an importance which blood alone could satisfy? I appeal to these other honorable gentlemen. You heard the challenge of last night. Shall I be allowed to have satisfaction?"

"Yes!" cried all present, in one loud response.

"Yes!" thundered the Kentuckian. "You shall, you shall!"

"Major Folsom—to fight a duel under ordinary circumstances, would be unfair to you. I will choose a new mode of combat, in which no seconds will be needed. You will then stand on even terms with me."

The Major was silent—his legs shook.

"I am the challenged party. I have the right. You take this pistol and I will take the other."

The Major took it. He recovered from his agitation, and braved it out.

"Now come," cried Captain Valmy. "Place the muzzel of your pistol to my heart, and I will place mine to yours. We will stand till the gentleman from Kentucky counts three; then we will both fire together,—and may God have mercy on our souls."

The Major sprang back.

"I protest against such a murderous—such an unheard of mode."

"Well, you stand off and let me shoot you."

The Major's face expressed the most frightful passion. Death in either case was inevitable. Exasperation seized the wretched man. The passengers stood watchfully around. The Major stepped back.

"Come," said he.

The two took their stations under the mast, pistols in hand, as proposed. The scene was one which could never be forgotten.

There stood the terror stricken Major, stiff and upright, holding his pistol with the fixedness of despair, his eyes starting and bloodshot.

Again there was an interruption.

Ida Greville rushed upon the scene. She implored us, for the love of Heaven to put a stop to this dreadful act. She invoked every merciful and compassionate emotion. She knelt before Valmy—and he, as his lip trembled slightly, and the smallest possible tear glistened in his eye, answered—

"Miss Greville, there was a time when you could have stopped this. It is too late to stop it now—it must go on. I, who was once unmovable in resisting and enduring insults, am now immovable in avenging myself for countless wrongs. No, your entreaties are of no avail."

The lady rose and mournfully departed. Then the calmness of death came over all the spectators of this tragic scene. Captain Valmy stood calm, erect, self-possessed—as much at ease as if seated at the head of his table. The Kentuckian took his stick and raised it in the air. Dropping it slowly against the taff-rail, he cried out—

"One!"

Our hearts beat—we could hear them beating.

"Two!"

We held our breath.

The Kentuckian's stick went up. Another moment, and the inevitable word would be spoken that would send two human beings writhing in blood, to the deck.

"Th—"

The Major dashed his pistol upon the deck.

"I cannot—I will not!" he cried—"It is impossible for flesh and blood to stand this!" And without another word he rushed below.

Captain Valmy calmly ordered his boy to pick up the pistol, and then, firing them both off he turned to us. At the noise of the Major's pistol striking the deck, and himself rushing to the state-room, the ladies, pale and trembling, yet full of joy, came on deck. The Captain then offered a few explanations of his strange conduct.

He had been, he said, a great duellist, and had become so much of a one that all his friends shunned him. In a sudden passion, he insulted his dearest friend, and was challenged. They fought—and his friend fell, mortally wounded. Remorse seized him. He implored pardon of his dying friend, and over his body solemnly vowed never to fight another duel, whatever might be the provocation.

On board the ship he had been insulted by the Major till he could suffer it no longer, and had punished him in the most effectual way.

Most humbly he asked pardon of Ida, who, to judge by her joyous face and smiling eyes, seemed no ways disinclined to forgive, now that she had heard his story.

The Major, whose courage had been put to such a tremendous test, rarely left his state-room during the remainder of the voyage, while Ida and the Captain were almost always together.

Knowing looks passed from one passenger to the other, as they saw the two so constantly together, and a marriage was prophesied.

And this prophecy proved true; for in a week from that day, shortly after our arrival in New Orleans, we read in the papers the marriage of Captain Valmy to the fair Ida Greville.

But the papers did not say how they were married by the French priest, and how all the passengers, except the Major, were invited to the wedding.

Reading for the Million.

Some Moderate Sayings.

"Honesty is the best policy," unless you can get about $100,000, and effect settlement at fifty per cent.

Honor thy father and mother, particularly about circus time, when you don't know where to raise fifty cents

Never run in debt when you can avoid it. It is better to go stabbing around in a broadcloth coat than to be in debt for a suit of Scotch mixed.

Love thy neighbor as thyself. Borrow his plow, hoe or horses whenever you can, but if he wants to borrow yours tell him that you are sorry, but you were just going to use them yourself.

Be guarded in your conversation. There are times when you may freely express your opinion on a political candidate, but had better wait until his friends are over in the next county visiting.

Respect old age. If you have a maiden aunt thirty-three years old, and she is passing herself off for a girl of twenty-two, there is no excuse for you to expose her. The more you respect her age and keep still about it, the more she will respect you.

Never marry for wealth, but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house, with a mansard roof and a silver plated door bell, as one who has an auburn head and an amiable disposition.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady, will eat more corn beef than a blacksmith. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor it is no sign that her mother is not at the grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

Retain your temper, particularly if a policeman is in sight. Fits of anger hasten death. If a man should call you a horse-thief, and you should get highly indignant, it would cut your life short by several days, and if it was in Texas, and there was a vigilance committee, it might cut it short altogether.

Remember the poor. If you know of a family who are out of provisions and fuel, keep them in your thoughts until you meet Smith or Brown, and then tell them they had better make a donation. If they hold off, tell them that "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." It is very easy to remember the poor. I can remember cases twenty years ago.

A Country Boy's Achievement.

Over fifty years ago, a youth, working on a farm, asked his father to give him money enough to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it, but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time contrived to make a gun barrel out of it, with the very meagre facilities afforded by a country blacksmith shop. He had not the material to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter; this gave him the ambition to make another, so he went to cutting out grindstones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials; in a short time there was a considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia, he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the government of France rifles of a particular pattern, costing five millions of dollars, which amount was duly paid. The same man furnishes rifles now for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt and Japan. The farmer boy who wanted a gun is Eliphilet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers four acres of ground, and he employs twelve hundred men. Not satisfied with this achievement, he has recently completed a sewing machine, which is reported to represent the latest and most perfect advance in the improvements of this important adjunct of domestic economy. This is the type of a boy who, when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.

Many a youth would have sat down and pouted, thinking over what a hard thing it was that he could not get a gun, with hard thoughts against the father for being so stingy. Not so with young Remington; he wanted a gun and was determined to have it, and he got it by his own energy and pluck.

Prof. Tyndall, in the course of a scientific lecture delivered at Manchester the other day, said: "I have sometimes—not sometimes, but often—in the spring time watched the advance of the sprouting leaves, and of the grass, and observed the general joy of opening life in nature, and I have asked myself this question: Can it be that there is no being or thing in nature that that knows more about these things than I do? Do I in my ignorance represent the highest knowledge of these things existing in this universe? The man who puts that question fairly to himself, if he be not a shallow man, if he be a man capable of being penetrated by profound thought, will never answer the question by professing that creed of atheism which has been so lightly attributed to me."

Training up a Boy.

Have you a boy from five to eight years old? If so, it is a matter of the greatest importance that you train him up right. Teach him from the start that he can't run across the floor, whoop clean around the back yard, or use up a few nails and boards to make carts or boats. If you let him chase around he'll wear out shoes and clothes, and nails and boards cost money.

Train him to control his appetite. Give him the smallest piece of pie; the bone end of the steak; the small potato, and keep the butter-dish out of his reach. By teaching him to curb his appetite you can keep him in good humor. Boys are always good humored when hunger gnaws at their stomachs. If he happens to break a dish, thrash him for it; that will mend the dish and teach him a lesson at the same time.

If you happen to notice that your boy's shoes are wearing out, take down the rod and give him a peeling. Those shoes were purchased only ten months ago, and, though you have worn out two pairs of boots during that time, the boy has no business to be so hard on shoes. By giving him a sound thrashing you will prevent the shoes from wearing out.

When you want your boy to go on an errand you should state it and add:

"Now go as quick as you can, and if you are gone over five minutes, I'll cut the hide off of your back."

He will recognize the necessity of haste, and he will hurry up. You could not do the errand yourself inside of fifteen minutes, but he is not to know that. If you want him to pile wood, the way to address him is thusly:

"Now, see here, Henry, I want every stick of that wood piled up before noon. If I come home and find you haven't done it, I'll lick you till you can't stand up."

It is more than a boy of his size ought to do in a whole day, but you are not to blame that he is not thirteen years old instead of eight.

If you hear that one in the neighborhood has broken a window, stolen fruit or unhinged a gate, be sure that it is your boy. If he denies it, take down the rod and tell him you will thrash him to death if he doesn't "own up," but that you will spare him if he does. He will own up to a lie to get rid of the thrashing, and then you can talk to him about the fate of liars and bad boys, and end by saying:

"Go to bed now, and in the morning I'll attend to your case."

If you take him to church and he looks around, kicks the seat or smiles at some boy acquaintance, thrash him the moment you get home. He ought to have been listening to the sermon. If he saw all the other boys going to the circus, and wants fifteen cents to take him in, tell what wicked things circuses are! how they demoralize boys; how he ought to be thrashed for seeing the procession go by; and then when he's round asleep do you sneak off, pay half a dollar to go in and come home astonished at the menagerie and pleased at the wonderful gymnastic feats.

Keep your boy steady at school, have work for him every holiday; thrash him if he wants to go a fishing or nutting; restrain his desire for skates, kites and marbles; rout him out at daylight, cold or hot, cuff his ears for asking questions; make his clothes out of your cutest garments, and you'll have the satisfaction, when old and grey-headed, of knowing that you have trained up a useful member of society but he not died just as he was getting well broken in.—*H. Quad.*

The Ingredients of Some of the Delicious Beverages of the Day.

Through a recent convert to the temperance cause, the ingredients of which some of the spiritous and malt liquors, so called, are composed, are given to the public, to-wit:

Bourbon, or rye whisky, is manufactured from highwines, commonly called fusel oil whisky, made to-day and drunk three days after. It also contains vinegar, syrup, oil of bourbon, French coloring, bluestone, and other poisonous chemicals. It costs 30 cents to $1.00 a gallon, and retails for $5.00@6.00 a gallon.

Cognac brandy is made from French or Cologne spirits, burnt sugar, oil of cognac, vinegar, bluestone, Jamaica rum, honey, syrup, port wine, French coloring, alum, and sloes. It costs $2 a gallon, and retails from $6.00@10.00 a gallon.

Irish or Scotch whisky is made from Canada highwines, or new distilled whisky, one week old, saltpeter, fine salt, essence of oil of Scotch or Irish whisky, fusel oil, syrup, bluestone, St. Croix rum, some imported Irish or Scotch whisky for flavor. It costs $1.50, and retails for $5.00 per gallon.

What sells for the best old Holland gin is made from French spirits, water, oil of juniper, syrup, white wine, vinegar, bluestone, New England rum, peach gin, with some imported gin for flavor.

Old Tom gin is made from the same ingredients, but double syrup is added to make it sweeter. It costs $1.25 a gallon, and retails for $5.00. It is also bottled as a medicine, and sold for the kidney disease.

Jamaica and St. Croix rum is made of double refined highwines, French coloring, oil of rum, fusel oil, vinegar, bluestone, burnt sugar, molasses syrup, with some imported Jamaica, Cuba or St. Croix rum for flavor, alum, sloes and prune juice.

Stock ale or porter is diluted with oil of vitriol, strychnine and sugar lactic to make it keep. New ale is diluted with oil of vitriol and damaged molasses. Lager beer contains a little malt, plenty of water, some inferior hops, rosin, tar, saleratus, soda, with four different chemicals to make it keep after brewing.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S. gave his son $1,000, and told him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the freshman year without a dollar, and with several bad habits—About the close of the vacation the Judge said to his son:

"Well, William, are you going to return to college this year?"

"Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand to graduate on."

"That's all gone, father."

"Very well, my son, I gave you all I could afford to give you; you can't stay here; you must pay your own way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the young man. He accommodated himself to the situation, he left home, made his way through college, and graduated at the head

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - , EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 2, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

There are still a number of subscribers upon our list who have not paid us anything since 1871. We have notified them, time and again, that if they did not pay up we would be compelled to add fifty per cent. to their accounts, according to our terms, and compel payment. We have now concluded that we will allow no subscriber to the JOURNAL to get indebted to us for subscription for a longer period than four years. And all indebted to us, for this period of time, who do not settle with us before the first day of January next, will find their accounts, with the usual percentage added, in the hands of Messrs. Lovell & Musser for collection. There is no use fooling with this matter any longer. Newspapers cannot be run upon the wind and we are determined that each shall bear his share of the burden.—Pay up and save costs! We have trusted you long enough, and still there is no disposition to come to time. If you pay a big price it is not our fault. We expect eventually to ask every subscriber to pay within the year.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Democrats are exercised as they have seldom been before in this State, on the question of the United States Senatorship. The Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph*, of the 23d ult., makes the following timely remarks upon the subject:

"The chief bone of contention is, of course, the Senatorship, and a regular platoon of old-school Democrats have crawled out of their Bourbon retreats to invite themselves into the United States Senate. We have the ever-willing Vaux, the diplomatic Phillips, and the cunning Campbell actively in the field here, with an average of about three votes to a man, assuming that Philadelphia legislators will prefer a Philadelphia Senator. Then there is Judge Black, able, brilliant, and erratic; and Judge Elwell, unassuming and creditable in point of ability, both hanging on the ragged edge of expectation, while Clymer, impetuous and aggressive; Buckalew, indolent and able by turns; and Wallace, a nervous, tireless leader, always to the fore, whether in battle or in camp, are the central figures of the conflict, as appears upon the surface at this stage of the contest. At first it looked as if the combined opposition would prevail against Wallace, but the indecent assaults upon his personal character—which has always commanded the respect of his most implacable political foes—by the friends of his leading competitors, have greatly advanced him, and within the last week he seems to have distanced his antagonists. His position in the Senate, where he has been for twelve years, and his acknowledged leadership of the active elements of the party, give him an overwelming advantage in the State; and when his competitors descended to malicious assaults upon him, thousands of earnest Democrats were at once rallied to his support. Looking dispassionately over the field, we regard the success of Wallace as assured, and the Republicans should understand that with him in the Senate they will have a foeman there who, while he will honor our State in point of character and ability, will do more to advance the interests of Democracy than any other man named for the position."

☞ They are beginning to show the cloven foot already in the South says the Washington *Chronicle*. The cunning Democratic appeal to "lay low and keep quiet until the Presidential election" is disregarded by the *Shreveport Times*. In a recent issue it prints the following bloodiest of all the bloody articles that have yet appeared:

"We have no appeals to make to our fellow-citizens of New Orleans; we know that the men of the 14th of September will do their whole duty as freemen, and Louisianians zealous of their liberties. But throughout the country parishes there should be concert of action, and that action should be prompt and emphatic. In every parish where the officers elected by the people may be counted out by the returning board, the people should use hemp or fall on the defeated candidates counted in. To localize the proposition: If George L. Smith is counted in over W. M. Levy, or if Twitchell is counted in over Elam, let Smith and Twitchell be killed; if Johnson and Tayler in De Soto are counted in over Scales and Schuler, as the New Orleans *Republican* thinks, or if Keeting, Levisee, and Johnson in Caddo are counted in over Vaughan, Horan, and Land, then let Johnson, Tyler, Keeting, Levisee, and Johnson be killed; and so let every officer, from Congressman to constable, in every district and parish of the State, be served, whom the people have defeated, and whom the returning board may count in."

☞ It gives us pleasure to state that our worthy fellow-townsman, S. T. Brown, esq., has lately been appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury Department of the United States, and will visit and examine some of the principal Custom Houses and make report to the Department as to their condition and management, with such suggestions as may promote their efficiency and reduce expenses. He has commenced with the Custom House at Baltimore and will probably visit other points from time to time during the winter. His duties will require him to be absent from home a portion of the time, but the legal business of the firm will receive due attention at the hands of John M. Bailey, esq., his partner.

☞ The bird of the genus, *Alcedo alcyon*, which presides over the columns of the *Radical*, and which occasionally startles timid people with its shrill, harsh notes, will confer a favor by explaining the last sentence of a paragraph referring to us in the last issue of that paper.—These birds are remarkable for their thickheadedness, and this one does not appear to be an exception to the general rule.—But this, however, does not detract anything from the good opinion which they generally entertain of themselves.

Who Are Dead-Heads?

The somewhat opprobrious term "dead-head" is less understood and more inappropriately applied than any other so erroneously and so patly used. What *is* a dead-head? The answer is a simple one: he who obtains, through importunity, *something* for *nothing*, whether it be a puff in a newspaper, a railroad or steamboat pass, or a theatre, concert or lecture ticket, or any other thing usually paid for by decent people. Now, can editors, because they receive many complimentary tickets and passes, be properly classed with the great army of dead heads—those contemptibly mean creatures who are ever on the alert to get something without returning an equivalent for it? We unhesitatingly and emphatically answer, No! and do so on the ground that every courtesy shown an editor, in the way of tickets and passes, is paid for at least three times over in the way of editorial or other advertisement—advertising which would in the ordinary course of business cost the parties who received it about twenty times the price of the few tickets they bestow, generally with an air of great liberality, and as though they were conferring a special favor upon the editor, while at the same time they expect a "tip-top notice" before, and favorable comment after their "show," if perchance they run one, or numberless puffs of whatever business or enterprise they are engaged in.

The gifted N. P. Willis used to say, as the result of his experience, that publishers and editors of newspapers were more poorly rewarded than any other class of men, who invest an equal amount of capital and thought; and in this he is undoubtedly correct—for they are expected to do more work for less pay; to stand more sponging and dead-heading; to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class. They credit longer, and get cheated oftener, suffer more pecuniary loss, and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other business class in the community. Talk about dead-heading, indeed! Every editor in the land would be richer in purse and more independnt in criticism, if he should pay his way wherever he goes, and charge full rates—so much per line—for all puffs and notices, instead of giving ten dollars worth of ink, paper and labor in commendatory notices of "Spokeshave Dramatic Club," "Billy Brown's Burlesque Buffers," "Jerry Jenkin's Lecture," or "Mlle. Singsong's Concert," for a couple of dollars' worth of complimentary tickets of admission.

There is, however, a class of genuine dead-heads, who ought to be despised by every one—a set of sneaks who worm themselves into the good graces of every body connected with shows, lines of travel, etc., and if they cannot be dead-headed in any other way, pass themselves off as "members of the press." Every newspaper of character and influence suffers more or less from such vermin, for no profession or business is more beset by dead-heads than the press. Not a week passes but an editor is solicited to give this or that enterprise a favorable notice—one day "a few lines" are asked for in behalf of "our Society, written in your best style;" another day John Smith calls—or doubtless would call, were not this a local option city—"so called," as Bill Arp would say—and says he is about to open a first-class grocery or restaurant, (he calls it a sample room,) and would like to have a "bang-up puff;" Miss Flora Mealmouth drops into the sanctum, with a prettily written notice; and last, in pops the fellow who bores you, in spite of all your "gentle hints," for half an hour or more with a description of his patent apparatus for taking the stings out of bees, and which he would like to have noticed to the extent of half a column, "because it is of general interest to the public, you know." Then there is that class of dead-heads, with which the country press is particularly afflicted, composed of non-paying subscribers, a vast army of dead-beats of the first water, who subscribe for every paper which will put their names on their list without paying—and for which they never mean to pay.

That there should be a radical reformation in this matter, all admit, but how to accomplish it seems to be the perplexing question. There is one radical remedy—and only one, and that is to adopt the advance system, and unflinchingly adhere to it. Charge for every line put in as a "puff," and pay for all tickets of admission to lectures, amusements, for railroad travel, what is received at hotels, for the oysters eaten in restaurants, and, if the publisher drink, for every glass of lager or whiskey he swills. We are acquainted with one newspaper firm which has adopted the correct system. They charge for all notices, whether for religious, charitable, or other purposes; and if the object is such that appeals to the liberality of the public they as liberally contribute as any other person in the city of equal means. They dead-head nothing save such enterprises as are originated for charity, for the public good, for the advancement of religion; morals or education, and in behalf of which the services of those connected with them, are gratuitously given. Although seemingly difficult to adhere to, this system is the correct one in principle, and if practically carried out, would give the quietus to dead-heads and save editors and publishers, as well as others, from the almost countless impositions to which they are daily subjected.—*Altoona Tribune, Oct. 19th.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

Congress meets one week from next Monday.

Apples are worth fifty cents apiece in Montana.

St. Louis admits having nearly half a thousand Chinamen.

The Illinois State Penitentiary now houses 1,308 convicts.

Some of the friends of Secretary Fish are suggesting him for President.

Sixty-six men named Johnson voted in Red Wing, Minn., on election day.

No liquor can be sold now in Oregon on election days. So says the Legislature.

Montana has leased all its convicts for five years to come, at fifty cents per cap. a head.

Marysville, Iowa, has a smart boy, who has constructed a printing press entirely of wood.

The late Georgia State fair, among other curiosities, gloried in a forty-one pound cat fish.

At Cape May, the other day, nine hundred snapping mackerel, weighing over four tons, were captured at a single haul.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Newburyport, Mass., on Tuesday. The direction of the vibration was from west to east.

At a fire in Chicago on Tuesday night, two little boys, the sons of Auston Veight, were overcome by the smoke and suffocated.

Wm. B. Astor, of New York, is over eighty years of age, and is troubled by the care of seventy million dollars' worth of property.

Ruskin began his course of lectures at Oxford recently by an attack upon the ladies for coming in such numbers as to exclude the undergraduates.

It is no longer a mystery as to what becomes of the old hats. A traveler who recently visited the Nicobar Islands, discovered that the chief commercial import was old hats brought from every portion of the world, in exchange for the native tropical fruits.

Our New York Letter.

One Sweet Charity, with a Suggestion—The Mail Package Business—Strikes—Trade—Real Estate—Business.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1874.

ONE SWEET CHARITY.

The mild weather which has held so late into the season is of great benefit to the poor, who have some weeks longer to save the hard-earned dollars necessary for fuel and clothing. Relief societies are taking hold of the work in time. Perhaps one of the pleasantest sights in the city, to an eye which looks beyond the surface of things, is the meeting to sew for the poor, held every Thursday afternoon at the rooms of St. John's Guild, which I have before mentioned as one of the kindliest, most active, and truly Christian charities in the city. At these rooms, once a week, ladies of every circle in society meet to make up clothes for winter, which the poorest of the poor are not able to make for themselves. For instance, there are many women who support small children by going out at day's work, and who can barely pull together enough to keep a roof over their heads and coarse food in their mouths by slaving early and late, and how can such find time to make up such clothes as they could not afford to buy without litterally going sleepless? Care-worn mothers who find the sewing and providing for their families an overtask for hand and brain, may consider what they would do if, in addition to this, they were obliged to earn all the groceries, the house-rent, and candle ends a week to week. They will know what a blessed help is devised for the poor, when the Roosevelts and the Livingstons come down with their gold thimbles, in company with other unoccupied young ladies under sixty, of different parishes, who, half out of novelty and half from thorough good will, desert the park and promenade to sew on gray flannel and red, "unbleached" and calico, in true Dorcas fashion. Done by such careful hands, the sewing is of the neatest order, I assure you, and young ladies who scorn plain sewing for their "practising" and German lessons, might be put to blush by the exquisite neatness of the commonest work done by women whose wealth and position are such as never to require them to touch a needle for themselves. If there are women of leisure who, reading this, would like to help in such work, I would remind them that there may be cases close about them where such skill would not be undervalued. But if the sister-in-law with poor health, and the minister's wife, and the neuralgic neighbor across the way are provided for in this respect, nothing is easier than to make up plain, substantial clothing for children of different ages, and send each garment, closely tied in paper, through the mail, at an expense of not over twenty-five cents a package, to any relief society in New York.

THE MAIL PACKAGE BUSINESS.

By the way, this business of sending packages by mail instead of express is coming rapidly into favor. The dealers in this city pay special attention to sending orders in this way, and A. T. Stewart & Co. tell me this branch of their business sprang in one month to $3,000, and goes on with rapidity which is surprising and delightful. A silk dress pattern was sent from this city to San Francisco, by mail, for fifty cents, which would have cost five dollars by express. Families out West, who long to avail themselves of the advantages of the city in shopping, should bear this in mind. The rate for sending packages exacted by our paternal government is only one cent for each two ounces, and the firm above named say they have never yet lost anything sent in this way. I know of a lady who proposes to keep her friends out West supplied with fresh oranges and the best of coffee by mail.

There is something in this, as all who have tried to find nice groceries in small country places will bear witness. A great deal of fun has been made of Mr. John Ruskin, the celebrated English writer on Art, for setting up a pensioner of his in a shop, and sending out advertisements of it with copies of his last new book to let the poor know where they can get pure tea and coffee. I wish some of our reformers and visionaries had the sense to undertake anything as practically good.

STRIKES.

It is a curious thing that plain labor is the scarcest, and when the most men are out of employment that laborers should undertake to force the question of wages, but so it is. With 30,000 able-bodied men out of employment in this city, with an ugly winter before them, during which the stoppage of labor from natural causes will swell this army to 50,000, agitators are pushing strikes. No less than five are being organized at this time, which if carried out will make bad work this winter. The long shoremen are organizing a strike against a reduction of wages, which the steamship and other companies insist upon; while the coopers are about to turn out to oppose an edict of the bosses, that no man in their employment shall belong to a Union. The others are of less importance, because there are less men engaged in them; but every strike, however small, must result badly. The employers are not making money; and to most of them an excuse to shut down is a relief rather than a damage. Therefore they will not oppose strikes to any extent, but permit them to go on. The number of people out of work makes it easy to get labor enough to do all they want to keep up a show of business, and to be ready for operations when business resumes. There will be intense suffering in the city this winter.

TRADE.

Very few men are making money at all in New York, especially those in legitimate merchandise. The daily sales of merchandise in the city foot up $15,000,000; and one would suppose there ought to be some money made out of this sum total of trade, but there is not. The expenses of running a jobbing trade are enormous; and it takes an immense trade to keep it going. In a respectable store the item of gas alone amounts to $600 per annum. Then the cost of keeping men on the road, of book-keepers, cashiers, buyers, salesmen, and the enormous item of rent, which is never less than $5,000, and more frequently $15,000, absorbs profits terribly. And remember that cash goods are now jobbed at a profit of one per cent. on "leading" articles; and almost every article the sharp buyer manages to make leading. The merchant laborers for the landlord, as a rule.

The fact is, the men who have made money in New York, have done it in real estate, the same as everywhere else. Business is liable to too many fluctuations. Of the business men of the city, not over three per cent. retire with a fortune; and of that three per cent., a close examination will show that the fortunes they retired on were made by lucky chance purchases at some point a long way back. For instance, one merchant of my acquaintance bought a plat of ground in 1850 for $25,000. He made, in his business, about $25,000 more; but that ground sold last week for $275,000, which made him comfortable for life. There is nothing so certain in life as the ground we stand on. It cannot burn, nor run away—only a mortgage can eat it up. Land is a good thing to have, and, in the long run, will make more money than anything else.

BUSINESS

is improving every day. Buyers are increasing their purchases every day, and there does seem to be a more healthy feeling in the marts of trade. Let us hope that it may continue.

There is no reason, that I can see, why business should not be good. The people who have wheat and corn and oats in their bins need not suppose that their produce is not to be consumed. It will all be wanted, and good prices are going to be paid for it all. A little confidence is all that is necessary. Please tell your readers so, and get them to start the wheel. Once they move, the trouble will all be over. There is no reason for trouble at all. The country is as prosperous as ever, if people only think so. PIETRO.

Letter from Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG, COLLEGE, MERCERSBURG, PA.
November 26, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the columns of the JOURNAL this evening, we find quite a lengthy letter from Ursinus College, with the signature "Albert" subscribed thereto. We do not wish to enter into a controversy with said "Albert," but being somewhat surprised at some of the statements which he makes in this letter, we ask your indulgence for a short space that we may reply. Inasmuch as the gentleman is from Huntingdon county, we "were persuaded of better things of him," but when we take into consideration that the gentleman has been under the care of an institution for only about three months and has not learned the all important lesson which every student must learn, we are inclined to be somewhat lenient toward him. Yet the idea of a young typo, who is scarcely initiated into the "rules of school," passing his judgment upon American colleges is to say the least ridiculous, and reminds us of—well, out of respect to the gentleman, we will refrain from saying what. We do not feel ourselves capable of passing judgment on any college. We would that the "standard of scholarship" in Ursinus were as good as the gentleman represents it to be, and we hope that it may "grow in favor" and do a good work for the Reformed Church; but when students prepare for, and spend four months in the Freshman class at Ursinus come to Mercersburg, and are prepared to enter Freshman *only on probation!* We have a case of this kind at present—we are led to wonder whether Ursinus is *the* college. The same thing has occurred at Lancaster with Ursinus students.

Then the gentleman speaks of "what kind of a course young men of *minds* prefer." We will leave the public to judge of our minds from our works, and not go to the trouble of proclaiming to the world how *powerful* our minds are.

The flimsy argument of the "interesting route" to Ursinus surpassing that of the one leading to Mercersburg, only further exhibits his ignorance. Any one knows that the route through Cumberland Valley cannot be surpassed anywhere in the State. And further, about the "seeing and being seen." Methinks the "being seen" is the most important feature in it; but we were not aware that that was the object of coming to College. As regards the "convent at the base of a mountain," we imagine we see a smile on the face of your readers who have visited the pleasant little village of M., surrounded by so many beauties of nature. But we have already said more than we intended so we will close.

B.

New To-Day.

WANTED TO RENT—A good Flour and Grist Mill. Address
dec2-4t.] "MILL," Lewistown, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
HUNTINGDON, PA., Nov. 25, 1874.
The partnership heretofore existing between H. S. Wharton and R. A. Miller, trading under the name of Wharton & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. WHARTON,
R. A. MILLER.

All persons indebted to, or having claims against Wharton & Miller, are requested to call and settle with the undersigned without delay.
R. ALLISON MILLER,
dec.2-3t.] 228½ Penn Street.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of James A. Mitchell, of the borough of Huntingdon, will attend to said duty at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons who have claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share thereof.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec.2,1874. Auditor.

THREE STRAY STEERS.
Came to the residence of the undersigned in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Three Steers, the one is a dark brindle with white along the back and belly, both ears swallow fork; one red and white spotted; and the other red with white along the belly, all the same mark and supposed to be one, two, and three years old, the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
ABRAHAM ELIAS.
Dec.2-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa. Lev. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

That certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern half of Lot No. 200 in the recorded plan of said borough, fronting fifty feet on Mifflin street, extending at right angles to the same one hundred feet to the northern half of said lot, bounded on the east by Fifth street and on the west by lot of ——— Africa.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John E. Smucker, owner or reputed owner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of James H. Wilson, on the west by lands of Mrs. Hoffman, on the north by lands of James H. Wilson, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffman, containing 76½ acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story log house.

Also, all of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Jackson, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Finley Strunk, on the south by land of Lee Sample, on the west by lands of Samuel A. Steffey, on the north by lands of Finley Strunk, containing 10 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, frame barn, and other improvements.

Also, all of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Jackson, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Samuel Rudy, on the south by lands of Reuben Duff, on the west by lands of Richard Cunningham, on the north by lands of H. Dougherty, containing 11 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Steffey.

ALSO—All of defendants' right, title and interest of, in, to, or out of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Broad Top City, composed of four contiguous lots of ground, bounded by Broad street, Railroad Avenue, Laurel street, and by lots No. 210 and 211 in the said borough of Broad Top City, and fronting on said Railroad Avenue one hundred and fifty feet, and on the said Broad street sixty feet, being lots Nos. 212, 113, 214 and 215 in the plan of the said Broad Top City, and having thereon erected a large two-story stone house and other outbuildings.

Also, all of defendants' right, title and interest in all that lot of ground, situate in the said Broad Top City, adjoining the above described premises, and situate on said Broad street, at the distance of sixty feet from the said Railroad Avenue, and fronting on the said Broad street thirty feet, and extending in depth ninety feet at right angles from said street, being lot No. 211 in the plan of said Broad Top City.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Ammerman & Co.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1874.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN
by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. A magnificent volume of 496 octavo pages—beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound. Contains matter just adapted to the wants of every family. Over 250 engravings. One agent sold 100 copies in one week, another 36 in three days and another 25 in four days. Circulary, with Complete Index, free. Liberal discounts and exclusive territory. Address at once H. N. McKinney & Co., Publishers, 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns' especially desirable for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address
THE SUN, New York City.

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Descriptive list and interesting information to all looking for desirable homes. Great bargains. Mild winters and many inducements. Growing seasons long, consuming ones short. Adress WM. P. MOORE & CO., Suffolk, Va.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. April22-4t.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY
Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of
WEST PA.
Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER. Dec.2-1t.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.
[*Estate of MARY MYERS, deceased.*]
The undersigned, Executor of Mary Myers, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises,
On Thursday, December 10, 1874,
the one undivided half of EIGHTY-NINE ACRES of good land, about twenty acres of which are in good timber, situated in Penn township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Frank, Solomon Garner, Isaac Bowers, Michael Garner, and Geo. B. Weaver. The improvements consist of a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other necessary out buildings.

This farm, known as the Abraham Grubb farm, is handsomely located on the public road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, 1 mile from the village of Marklesburg, and is conceded to be one of the most productive farms in Woodcock Valley. It is well supplied with water and fruit.

Also, at the same time and place, the one undivided half of
THIRTY-FOUR ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Micheal Garner of J., Catharine Stinson, and others.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by
J. H. WINTRODE,
nov.25-4t. Executor.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
[Estate of MICHAEL WRIGHT, deceased.]
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874,
at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate: situate in Union township, in Hare's Valley, about two miles from Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., consisting of a VALUABLE FARM, bounded by lands of James D. Querry, John Pheasant, Levi Dell's house, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, one hundred of which is cleared, and having thereon a good TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, newly refinished, weatherboarded and painted throughout, a LARGE LOG BARN with sheds all around, with other outbuildings in good repair, and excellent water under the same roof, Smithshop, Woodhouse, &c., all convenient, with a large variety of Excelent Fruit. A portion of the land has been heavily limed quite recently, everything connected makes it one of the most desirable farms in that portion of the county.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, when deed will be made, one-third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of Mary Ann Wright the widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her life, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.
DAVID CLARKSON,
Nov.25-ts. Trustee.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Notice of Inquisition in the estate of Abraham Cutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased: To J. M. Cutshall, Albelugh Cutshall, of Huestontown, Fulton county, Pennsylvania; Samuel Cutshall, Maddensville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; Dutton Cutshall, deceased, leaving a widow, Charity Cutshall, and four children, viz: Peter Cutshall, Robert D. Cutshall, Ann, intermarried with ——— Strendley, and Ellen Cutshall, all living at Batavia, Jefferson county, Iowa; Mary Cutshall deceased, who was intermarried with David Miller, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, leaving her husband and four children, viz. William Miller, John Miller, Charlotte Miller, residing at Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah, deceased, who was intermarried with ——— McClain, whose residence was ———, Illinois, leaving two children, minors, sex and residence unknown: Caroline intermarried with Daniel Stains, of Richmond, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Ann Cutshall, Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah intermarried with Thompson Stains, of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. TAKE NOTICE, that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Abraham Cutshall, deceased, in the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 24th day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
AMON HOUCK,
Nov. 25, 1874. Sheriff.

A NEW SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.
HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK TOMBS:
The Secrets, Mysteries, and Romance of Prison Life in New York, Gathered by Charles Sutton, Warden of the Tombs.
Large 8vo, 650 pp., Illustrated, $3.50.
This is not a strictly sensational work, and is recommended by the best men as a MORAL REFORMER. Boys reading it will not learn to be theives, but will learn how theives suffer. The story of John Mahoney, written by himself, is worth the price of the book. The best selling book ever published, so say all our agents. Exclusive territory given. An agent wanted in every town.
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO.,
nov.25-4t.] 13 University Place, N. Y.

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DEARMITT & GEISSINGER
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Represent the following standard Insurance companies:
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital, $10,000,000.
GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital, $1,000,000.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK, Capital, $500.000.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Assets, $1,750,000.
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, Capital & Assets, $1,096,025.77.
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., Capital, $200,000.
Office 416 Penn Street, 2d floor, room No. 3, Huntingdon, Pa.
Nov.25-3mos.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Winter Arrangement.
On and after Sunday, November 15, 1874, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
MAIL.	EXP.	STATIONS.	EXP.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5 50	9 00	Huntingdon	6 35	8 40
5 55	9 05	Long Siding	6 30	8 35
6 05	9 15	McConnellstown	6 20	8 25
6 10	9 20	Grafton	6 15	8 18
6 25	9 30	Marklesburg	6 05	8 08
6 35	9 40	Coffee Run	5 55	7 55
6 42	9 46	Rough and Ready	5 48	7 50
6 50	9 56	Cove	5 40	7 43
6 53	10 00	Fishers Summit	5 37	7 40
7 10	10 10	Saxton	5 20	7 25
7 25	10 30	Riddlesburg	5 05	7 10
7 30	10 35	Hopewell	5 00	7 05
7 45	10 48	Pipers Run	4 48	6 55
7 50	10 55	Brallier's Siding	4 40	6 45
7 55	11 00	Tatesville	4 35	6 38
8 00	11 05	B. Run Siding	4 30	6 35
8 07	11 10	Everett	4 23	6 28
8 10	11 15	Mount Dallas	4 20	6 25
8 30	11 35	BEDFORD	4 00	6 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD
No. 1.		STATIONS.	No. 2.
EXP.	A. M.		EXP. P. M.
10 25		Saxton	5 10
10 40		Coalmont	4 55
10 45		Crawford	4 50
10 55		Dudley	4 40

Jan.1.75. G. F. GAGE, Supt.

COME TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR YOUR JOB PRINTING.
If you want sale bills,
If you want bill heads,
If you want letter heads,
If you want visiting cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want blanks of any kind,
If you want envelopes neatly printed,
If you want anything printed in a workmanlike manner, and at very reasonable rates, leave your orders at the above named office.

New Advertisements.

SOMETHING NEW ON HAND
GO TO
DR. J. C. FLEMING & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of 5th and Washington streets
JUST OPENED!
Where you will find a large assortment of the
PUREST DRUGS
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FANCY ARTICLES
in endless variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Sept.3-3mos.

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54,000
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No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
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Address BUFFALO, N. Y.
Nov.18,'74-4t.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.
Webster now is glorious,—it leaves nothing to be desired [*Pres. Raymond, Vassar College.*
Every scholar knows the value of the work. [*W. H. Prescott, the Historian.*
Believe it to be the most perfect dictionary of the language. [*Dr. J. G. Holland.*
Superior in most respects to any other known to me. [*George P. Marsh.*
The standard authority for printing in this office. [*A. H. Clapp, Government Printer.*
Excels all others in giving and defining scientific terms. [*President Hitchcock.*
Remarkable compendium of human knowledge [*W. S. Clark, Pres. Agricultural College.*
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Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1040 Pages 4 to. 600 Engravings. Price $5.
20 TO 1.
The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were twenty times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. In proof of this we will send to any person, on application, the statements of more than 100 Booksellers from every section of the country.
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.,
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Webster's Primary School Dictionary	234	Engr's.
Common School	" 274	
High School	" 297	
Academic	" 344	
Counting House	" with numerous	

illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.
Published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York. Nov.4.

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And an Endless Variety of Nice Things.
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ORBISONIA, PA.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
Steel, all sizes; Iron, flat, round, oval, Tires for Wagons and Carriages, Horse Shoe Nails, Nail Rods of Kain cut and Wrought. Saws, mill, carpenter, butchers, and cross-cut. Files, all sizes and kinds. Carpenter Tools, planes, chisels, braces, bits, augers, drawing knives, moulding planes, compasses, axes, &c. Paints mixed and unmixed, oils, varnish, paint brushes. Table Cutlery in a great variety. Pocket Knives, Wares of all sizes, Door Locks, Screws. Shoemaker Tools of all kinds. Saddle Tools, Horse and Mule Hames, picks, shovels, forks, rakes, grain cradles, chains, sleigh bells. Fishing Tackle, lines, hooks, fishing rods, &c., Dinner Bells, Copper and Brass Kettles. Stoves, cooking and parlor, with or without pipe. Carriage Trimmings of all kinds. Looking Glasses, Lamps, of all patterns, Plows and Points, Oil Cloths, Table Cloths, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Queensware, Glasswares, Groceries, Salt Fish, Flour and Feed, Tinware, Cedarware, Willowware, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, of the best manufacture, Medicines, &c.
We would announce to our numerous customers, that we are engaged in enlarging our building, with a view of adding to our present extensive stock, Dry Goods, and in fact everything wanted in town or country. Thankful to our many friends for past favors, would invite every one to call before buying elsewhere and examine our stock. We are determined to sell at reasonable prices. Also agents for the SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
WHITESIDE & REED.
WILLIAM BRAHAM, Salesman.
June10,1874.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 2, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subs ribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Help the poor.

Times are dull.

Lock your doors.

Wages have been cut down.

Remember the poor—printer.

Rents are coming down. Right.

Juniata county has hog cholera.

Schuylkill county has small-pox.

Advertising makes business brisk.

"The last roze of summer" has faded.

Harry Noel knows what "pizen" is.

The butchering season has opened briskly.

Help the laboring people through the winter.

He that suspects everybody needs watching.

Quite a crowd attended the Institute last week.

And now Gray is the happy man; it is a girl.

Now is the time to advertise your Holiday goods.

The school children enjoyed a holiday last week.

Thanksgiving was generally observed by our citizens.

Bro. Lindsay, of the *Local News*, is on his pins again.

All kinds of printing stock for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

Ennisville's big radish weighs twelve and a quarter poun's.

The stores and shops did a back door business on Thursday.

The Huntingdon Presbytery meets at Tyrone on the 8th inst.

From four to eight "turnpike sailors" occupy the lock up nightly.

These cool nights are suggestive of two in a bed and spoon fashion.

A large lot of Slates, from 5 to 30 cents a piece, at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

J. Simpson Africa, esq., marshalled the firemens' parade on Thursday.

Samuel T. Brown, esq., has been confined to his room with indisposition.

Payson, Dunton & Scribner's copy books for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

The firemens' parade, on Thursday, was a capital affair. They looked splendid.

If you want pictures or chromos the JOURNAL Store is the place to buy them. tf.

There were upwards of one hundred and fifty teachers present at the Institute.

Rep and plain visiting cards—all the rage—for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

Rev. Hunter preached a splendid sermon in the M. E. Church, on Thanksgiving day.

The matrimonial market is rather dull. The panic may have something to do with it.

A couple of loads of good, dry yellow pine wood, on subscription, wanted at this office.

Those chaps who got so full of "thanksgiving" had swelled heads on Friday morning.

Book Slates—large size—just the thing for students—for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

The collection, for the benefit of the poor, in the M. E. Church, on Thursday, amounted to $38.75.

If you want any Magazine or Literary paper, for the coming year, leave your order at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

The M. E. Church, at Greenwood Furnace, has been enjoying a very interesting and successful revival.

A heavy rain shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning, visited this bailiwick on Monday last.

Chief-of-Police Miller has considerable trouble with the tramps who nightly apply for quarters in lock up.

Director Burchinell insists that the Board has furnished the West Huntingdon house with an excellent *Bell*.

Those chaps at the depot, on Thanksgiving day, were not very particular where they drank their rot-gut. Shame!

The convenience of the JOURNAL News Depo to the Postoffice makes it THE place for every body to buy their literature. tf.

Hiram Barr, of Jackson township, killed a six-pronged buck on the 16th ult., weighing 200 pounds. A good shot for Hiram.

That annual nuisance, "shinny," is in vogue again. The police should arrest every boy found playing "shinny" on the streets.

Every business man should have one of the Indicators for sale at the JOURNAL store. They are just the thing, and cost only 25 cents.

A revival is in progress, at Hawn's school house, under the auspices of Rev. Hunter, of the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon.

A dozen or two of houses in this place are tenantless. Exorbitant rents is the cause.—Landlords must reduce their rents to suit the times.

Short dresses are coming into fashion again, and young ladies are experiencing the old difficulty of getting a No. 6 foot into a No. 3 shoe.

The Festival held by the members of the United Brethren Church, above the postoffice, was pretty well patronized considering the times.

The business man who doesn't advertise can get ruined with less money and more certainty than any person this side of a lunatic asylum.

The country is getting down to a cash basis as fast as possible; but what is to become of those who have nothing and have no labor? Consider.

Jeff. Middagh, of Patterson, has sold his trotting mare, that carried off the "blue ribbon" at our fair this fall, to a Mr. White of Clinton county.

A considerable quantity of bad whisky was consumed on Thursday, judging from the number of weak kneed individuals who perambulated the streets.

Our friend C. writes us from Granville:—"Please send me the JOURNAL for one year. Cannot well do without it, even if the times are denominated hard." Sensible.

There was more than the usual interest in the late sessions of the Teachers' Institute.—We think Mr. McNeal is getting more interest in the schools throughout the county.

Those of the teachers who went home without buying their initial paper at the JOURNAL store, don't smile a bit, but if they will send us fifty cents, by return of mail they can be just as well off as those who did, without being bored with carriage.

Local Option latterly is not coming up to the expectations of its friends. There is too much illicit traffic, and the irresponsible men of the community are the men who handle the stuff.

Our masculine friends must look out or they will find the feminines oppropriating all their old slouch hats. They take a fellow's hat now when he leasts expect anything of the kind.

It was an evil day for some of our people when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shut down on individual jobbing. It was no doubt a good thing for the stockholders, but very bad for the jobbers.

A couple of "soiled doves" alighted from an easternbound train, on Friday evening, and created quite a stir among a certain class of the *genus homo*. On Saturday night they took their departure for pastures new.

The ringing of the fire bell, on Wednesday evening, just after dark, filled the streets with excited people, and the question of the moment was, "where's the fire?" The Council should prevent the ringing of the bell only in case of fire.

Fitzgerald's Sunday *City Item*, sold every Sunday morning at the JOURNAL News Depot, has reached a circulation bordering on 50,000 copies. How is that for high? It is a capital newspaper. Everybody should buy a copy for Sunday reading.

Paul O. Decker, of this place, whilst hunting, one day last week, on Stone Mountain, wounded a large deer, but it got away. Since that time Paul is chuck full of hunt, and he is about supplying himself with a complete armory of the different makes of rifles, shotguns, blunderbusses, etc., etc.

Whenever you see a fellow with the back of his coat worn smooth and japaned, you can set him down as a professional loafer. We have several of them in this place. They can be found, these cool days, hanging about the shops and stores, hugging the warm stoves as closely as "a sick kitten does a hot brick."

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by the closing of all places of business. In the morning the Fire Department turned out and marched through the principal streets, headed by the Silver Cornet Band. The display was very fine. Rev. Mr. Hunter delivered a very interesting and appropriate sermon, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the M. E. Church. A collection, liberally responded to, was taken up for the Ladies' Relief Society. There was much drunkenness in the evening.

It will be news to some of the good people of this thriving town, to hear that there is a legislative body, composed of citizens, that meets periodically, within the Council House, and passes laws that people, without knowing anything about them, are expected to observe. This body, we learn, is called the Council, and is presided over by a Burgess. It is said that its antipathy to newspapers is the cause of its obscurity. Might it not more properly be attributed to parsimoniousness? We charge nothing for this puff.

ORBISONIA ITEMS, clipped from the *Leader:*

The store room of Wm. H. Miller is fast nearing completion.

The ladies of Huntingdon now wear their bounets "hind" end foremost.

A. K. Green has the roof on his new house on the south end of Ridgley street.

The telegraph is completed, and is in messaging order from Orbisonia to Mt. Union.

B. F. Ripple is the gentlemanly and obliging young clerk of the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company.

A young lady of Mt. Union says she will give two hundred dollars for a young man who will love her in a kind and gentle manner.

A young gentleman, of Cromwell township, remarked to his female companion, the other evening, "Ah! the most beautiful evening in my recollection; Luna looks peculiarly beautiful." "Was that her just went by?" quickly asked the young lady.

A young lady of Tell township is putting on all the airs she possibly can; she appears to be in love with a certain young gentleman, close by, for several years, but not long ago she fell in love with some other fellow, and now all the trouble is to keep them both.

Our friend, D. Stoler, the gentlemanly clerk of Whiteside, Reed & Co, has returned from a few days' rambling in the country, and is again at his place behind the counter, dealing out goods to their many customers. He reports game plenty, especially "deer."

While Miss Henry was crossing the railroad track, at the ticket office, a few days ago, her foot got fast between the rail and the plank of the crossing, and but for the timely assistance of a peddler, she would have been run over, as the train was just approaching the station.

One day last week, as Dr. Browning was returning from visiting one of his patients, his horse became frightened at some object, and in attempting to hold him he ran the sulky against a stump, breaking the spindle and throwing the Doctor out, not injuring him however. The only damage done was to the sulky.

A young lady of Orbisonia, a few evenings ago, put a piece of wedding cake under her pillow, and went to bed with the belief that she would see her future husband. That evening, however, she had eaten two plates of those elegant oysters, some nuts, several sweet cakes, and two large pickles, and now she says she would rather remain single all her life than marry the man she saw in her dream.

One day last week a young son of Mr. Sims', together with some other boys, were playing ball in the street, in front of our office, when by a misstroke the ball was knocked through one of our windows. Scarcely was the deed done when the young lad—young Mr. Sims—ran up the stairs and opening the door boldly confessed to the deed, and promised to make restitution. Such lads will grow up to be honorable and useful men.

MT. UNION ITEMS.—We clip the following from the *Times:*

Register Simons has moved into his new house.

Rev. Doyle, of Johnstown, was in town the other day.

David Etnier, of Mt. Union, now drives a stylish horse to a fine buggy.

Anthracite coal seems about as scarce, in Mt. Union, as hair on a toad.

Since the election is over Joseph Little is the hardest working man in town.

Lloyd Beck, of Hill Valley, rides the fastest trotting stock in this neck of timber.

Our Frenchman, of whom we made a note a few weeks ago, now languishes in the Lewistown jail.

Money sold at 40 per cent. at the last meeting of the Building and Loan Association of Mt. Union.

Joseph Bardine, esq., of Mt. Union, is now in Cambaia county effecting a sale of coal and timber land.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Gayton, of Mt. Union, has for some time been seriously ill. Hope he may soon be about again.

Mr. D. D. Morrow, of this place; will shortly go to Scottsville to start a wagonmaker's shop. Mr. Morrow is a good workman, and we wish him success.

Some people in Mt. Union use three things as a charm, one of which is a cold plate, but we have not yet learned whether the desired result was produced.

Dr. Frank Thompson, formerly of Scottsville, now resides at Cassville. The Doctor is a good physician and surgeon, and the people of that vicinity are fortunate in securing his location there.

And the following from the *Herald:*

The first message was sent over the E. B. telegraph wires last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Benj. Sioch, of this place, killed a hog on Monday, that weighed four hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The revival in the M. E. Church closed last week, with eighty converts. It has been one of the grandest revivals that has been in this place for many years.

A Sabbath School Convention for the Presbytery of Huntingdan, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, Pa., Tuesday and Wednesday, December 15th and 16th' 1874.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION AT ORBISONIA.—The second Local Institute under direction of the Committee appointed by the Huntingdon County S. S. Convention, will be held in one of the Churches at Orbisonia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 8th and 9th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

10 o'clock—Praise and Promise Meeting.

10½ o'clock—General remarks on the true aim of Sabbath Schools and the advantages of organized, systematic effort in the work.

11 o'clock—Organization, appointment of Committees, &c.

11½ o'clock—Brief verbal reports from Sunday Schools represented.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.

One hour in the afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock will be devoted to music by, and short interesting addresses to the children. All the Superintendents in that vicinity are invtted to have their schools there promptly at 2 o'clock.

The remaining session will be spent in the discussion of questions of vital importance and interest to Sabbath School workers, interspersed with appropriate music, &c.

Let every minister of the gospel, every superintendent, teacher and friend of Sabbath Schools, especially in the southern portion of Huntingdon county, make an effort to be present.

Let every school send at least two special delegates.

Entertainment will be provided for delegates.

Circulars sent to superintendents.

J. A. BROWN,
Chairman of Committee.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

For week ending November 28, 1874... 4,886
Same time last year 8,663

Increase for week ..... ¼
Decrease for week 4,379

Total amount shipped to date..... 279,000
Same date last year..... 436,240

Increase for year 1874.....
Decrease..... 157,240

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, November 28th, 1874:

Robert Armstrong, Mrs. Lizzie H. Geary, H. W. Hallowell, James Hill, Michael Jacobs, James Scritch.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

The following Magazines are for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot: Harpers' Magazine, Scribners', Galaxy, Blackwood's, St. Nicholas, Old and New, Lippincott's, Godey's Ladys' Book, Republic, Sanitarian, School Journal, Phrenelogical Journal, Atlantic Monthly, Science of Health, Appleton's Journal, Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, &c. tf.

At the JOURNAL News Agency will be found the following daily papers: New York *Times*, *Graphic*, *World*, *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, *All Day City Item*, Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Telegraph*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, and all the weekly Literary papers and Monthly Magazines of note in the country. tf.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

Harpers' Bazar, Harpers' Weekly, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Waverley, and all other Literary papers and Magazines for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot, opposite the New Postoffice. tf.

COUGH, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

All Day City Item, Sunday edition, contains a volume of the latest news matter, for five cents; for sale every Sunday morning at the JOURNAL News Depot. tf.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens) Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blothes and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggests, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

MINUTES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE HELD IN THE COURT HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, MONDAY, NOV. 23D, 1874.—The Institute assembled at 2 o'clock p. m. pursuant to the call of the County Superintendent and after religious exercises by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, proceeded to organize by the election of Jas. Norris and Wm. R. Baker as Secretaries. The names of teachers present were then enrolled. The Ballot for the Committee on permanent certificates resulted in the election of H. McKibben, Wm. R. Baker, J. I. White, Miss Belle P. Glazier, and Miss S. E. Gregory.

The Superintendent made a few remarks with a view of ensuring punctuality and thorough attendance during the whole term of the Institute and the practical applications by our teaching of the knowledge obtained through the medium of the exercises.

Mr. McDivitt contrasted the Teachers' Institute of a former period with those of the present and expressed the opinion that considerable progress had been made. He also urged the necessity of applying the knowledge acquired of teachers to the practical business of teaching.

Mr. White congratulated the teachers that so considerable a number of them had responded to the call of the Superintendent. He contended that the business of teaching was emphatically a profession, a high useful and honorable profession, and exhorted the members of the Institute to exhibit great interest in their profession.

Mr. H. McKibben, dwelt upon the importance of Teachers' Institutes, and hoped that teachers present would avail themselves of the present opportunity to increase their efficiency.

Mr. D. Tussey believed that if the profession of a teacher is to be elevated to its due dignity, it must be through the agency of the teachers themselves, by the steady and earnest performance of their duties with but reference to pecuniary compensation, which would assuredly be adequately increased whe.ever thorough competence was evinced.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Minutes read and passed.

Mr. Wm. R. Baker delivered a lecture on the use of words. The lecturer opened his discourse by an allusion to phrenological indications of character, independent of words. He instituted a comparison between the sounds of words and their meaning, and contended that there was a marked similarity. Words, he stated, are the representatives of ideas honor the necessity of accuracy in their use, distinctness of enunciation and appropriateness of time. These particulars were copiously illustrated by numerous anecdotes, many of which were of a humorous and entertaining character. The impropriety of double negatives, faulty pronunciation, and improper pleuralizing were exposed by many cpoete examples. Erroneous syntactical arrangement was dwelt upon by the lecturer, who exhibited this defect in a very ridiculous light, and proceeding to punctuation he showed clearly that correctness in this particular was essential to the lucid expression of ideas. He condemned the abuse of adjectives, the use of slang, and grandiloquent expressions when plain language would better answer the purp se. He censured profanity in general and especially the careless and incorrect use of the name of the Deity, and the use of fermented wines in the Sacrament of the Lord's supper. The lecturer concluded by expressing a desire that accuracy in the use of words would be cultivated.

Mr. Baker was followed by Dr. Geo. B. Orlady, who delivered an eloquent discourse on "The People's College." The Doctor, not being a teacher, apologized for his appearing before an assembly of teachers for the purpose of giving instructions on matters pertaining to education. After attending to the labors of the wise men of ancient times and the recluses of the middle ages, he traced the progress of scholastic education in North America, in the colonial states and throughout the century which has succeeded the Declaration of Independence. He depicted the present state of education, and examined its result and its influence on virtue and morality. He drew a marked distinction between the education of the head and the heart, and contended that more knowledge did not necessarily promote religion and virtue. In teaching, he considered that one great object was to gain the good will of the pupil. Corporeal punishment ought not to be used in schools to be indiscriminately used. The great causes of lack in success lie in the lack of tact, which inheres in the majority of teachers, in regard to inducing parents to interest themselves in the success of the schools, the frequent carelessness, lack of interest exhibited by directors and parents. He condemned the introduction of the higher branches in our common schools, on the ground that the masses of the children could not be thoroughly instructed in these branches and the time spent in superficial inculcation could be better employed in securing increased thoroughness in the common branches. He approved highly of the increased employment of the gentle sex in the business of teaching. The lecturer concluded by an eloquent peroration on the capacity of the intellect for illimitable progression, on the necessity for the cultivation of the heart and on the connection of all existences with the Great First Cause who controls the atom and governs the aggregate.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, (TUESDAY, Nov. 24th.)

Minutes read and passed.

Orthography was then taken up by Mr. B. F. Brown. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of distinct articulation and recommended frequent exercise in the enunciation of the elementary sounds of the language as tending to the cultivation of distinct allowance and to the improvement of the human voice.

Professor Raub then addressed the Institute. He congratulated the audience on the improved appearance of the Court House and then proceeded to consider the subject of Analytical Grammar. Analysis, he stated, had no connection with Grammar. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or even with parsing or writing the several parts of speech on the blackboard and pursuing the catechical in combination with the explanatory method of instruction, he thoroughly analysed the leading grammatical elements in a manner calculated to impress the facts on the minds of teachers and to intricate their practical ability in the art of teaching. The Professor thought that teaching of Grammar had been made unnecessarily intricate and that it was now high time that we should begin to take a common sense view of the subject.

Mr. Woodruff succeeded and addressed the Institute on Vocal Music. The Professor first addressed the novices in art. He stated that the theory of music could be acquired in two hours, by a person of ordinary capacity, but that frequent *intelligent* practice was the only road to success in the art. The importance of a correct perception of time in many avocations was ably illustrated by the speaker. He advocated the introduction of vocal music into the curriculum of our common schools. The Professor drew a striking analogy between the study of the topics taught in schools, colleges or elsewhere and the study of music. An acquaintance with a language renders the stores of all the science and literature of that language available to the student, and knowledge of the language of music opens the treasures of music to all who wish to partake of them. The Professor concluded by a singing exercise.

Physical Geography by R. C. Weir. Mr. Weir thought the natural course of geographical instruction would be to teach physical before political geography, or at least in combination with it, that the former was easier of explanation than the latter. The speaker deprecated the practice of confining instruction to the base contents of the text-book and advocated an expensive system of verbal tuition, in addition to the specified recitations. But to be capable of imparting thorough instruction, the teacher ought to be able to explain the reason for and causes of all the physical phenomena connected with geography.

D. M. Giles took excepti n to the right standard of scientific knowledge required by Mr. Weir as necessary in a teacher, and contended that tried by Mr. Weir's standard, few persons, save an Aggasiz, a Tyndall, or an eminent scientist, would be competent to the office of common school teacher.

H. McKibbin illustrated the subject of geography by explanatory illustrations of several interesting geographical facts and theories.

The Superintendent fixed the time of assembling as follows: Morning session, 9 A. M., afternoon, 1½ P. M., night session, 7 P. M.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minutes read and passed.

Mr. Woodruff took up the subject of Teacher's Needs." A sure test of tis condition of any subject of inquiry may be found in the two questions, "What is and what ought to be?" An invalid ought not to assume the office of a teacher, and all teachers ought to study and obey the laws of health. Dress is of considerable importance as a judicious attention to this particular and has considerable potency in influencing first impressions; at the same time the speaker counsels moderation in pretension to attire. Pleasantness in manner of address is very desirable, especially when addressing those of inferior caste or station in life. Common sense is an essential qualification, but the speaker could not furnish any specific recipe which would lead to its acquirement. Sympathy with the feeling and interests of those with whom we come in contact is an amiable and attractive qualification. Wit is a valuable characteristic, but it is an endowment which ought to be used judiciously, to please and to create harmless merriment but not to wound or hurt the feelings of others. At least a fair knowledge of the subjects proposed to be taught is absolutely necessary, and without it the teacher lacks confidence and cannot possibly be efficient. You cannot teach what you do not know. General information adds greatly to the efficiency of the teacher. To obtain this Mr. W. recommended the reading of the higher class newspapers. Mr. W. said that teachers should, if possible, attend a Normal School, and thus secure theoretical knowledge and professional training. But as the majority of teachers cannot attend such schools, they should avail themselves of the instruction given at Teacher's Institutes, and supplement it by reading educational books and journals.

Prof. Raub took up the subject of arithmetic and entered into an analysis of compound proportion, pursuing his usual mode of instruction by resolving the Institute into a class. He succeeded in symplifying the operation and giving or rather extracting from the class a lucid explanation of the process. The Professor then treated the subject of interest in a similar manner and with equal success. The Professor's blackboard exercises were calculated to explain the rationale of these arithmetical processes, independent of the customary established methods of calculation.

Mr. J. I. White delivered an address on Mental Science. Mental Science is of high import to the teacher; it lies at the root of the art of teaching. The speaker did not intend to go into abstract metaphysics, but rather to show the practical importance of mental science in the general business of life, and its special application to the work of teaching. He analyzed the mental powers dividing them into their general heads of thought, feeling and volition. Those generalizations he further analysed into their constituent elements, dwelling upon some of the elements at considerable length and explaining their nature and mode of operation with satisfactory fullness, Mr. W., in the course of his remarks, made frequent application of the facts and theories of mental science to the practical business of teaching. This subject to be resumed.

Mr. Woodruff resumed the subject of "Teacher's Needs." A teacher ought not to follow blindly every method of teaching recommended by advanced educators. A teacher ought to preserve his individuality and bring the opinions of others to the test of his own judgment and the test of experiment. The speaker deprecated the conservation of hackneyed and monotonous uniformity and recommended frequent experiment as a means of promoting intelligent experience. Teachers, to be successful, must have a profound sense of the importance of their work, a resolute determination to succeed, a real heart-felt desire to do good and the civilization of the missionary spirit which does not look upon labors and talents merely as a means of pecuniary aggrandisement. The necessity of each of these qualifications was rendered manifest by copious illustrations and enforced cogent exhortation. The exercises were interspersed with musical exercises under the superintendency of Mr. Woodruff.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Minutes read and passed.

The question, "Do the permanence and stability of our institutions depend upon the diffusion of knowledge?" was discussed. Opened by James Norris, followed by D. M. Giles.

[Reported by W. R. Baker.]

Mr. Norris, appropriately waiving the usual preliminaries, entered at once upon discussion of the vital principles involved in the text. He recalled the political history of Rome, Athens, Carthage, Venice, France, etc., in drawing the comparison of the ancient forms of government with those of the present day—those of the eastern with those of the western continents. He thus effectively substantiated his assertion: that the *form* of a government does not ensure its permanence; that the true basis of successful self-gavernment is the intelligence of its subjects. The banishment of the Puritans, on account of liberties they assumed, simply demonstrated that their minds were far in advance of its age. In a republic the people are the masters—their representatives the servants of the people, and as the fate of empires—of nations depends upon the education of its youth, it is essential that public education should be the leading characteristic. It is essential that the people understand the constitution of their country, and be able to judge whether they are properly or abusively governed. The old maxim, *Vox Populi Vox Dei* has no force without an intelligent, enlightened people. He eloquently advocated the liberty of the press with other liberal measures consistent with a generous republic. Thus the historical facts which he cited, in conjunction with the logical reasoning displayed, firmly sustained an affirmative to the question under consideration, without any bare assertions on the part of the speaker.

Mr. Giles considered that knowledge is power and that its diffusion tends to the prosperity of nations, but he believed that knowledge would not save a nation from destruction, unless the community becomes permeated with the principles of the Christian religion, and that the danger to the permanence of our institutions arose from the educated classes rather than from the uneducated.

Prof. Raub delivered a lecture on Moral Culture. The lecturer stated that there can be no thorough culture without moral culture. He displayed the bad effect of partial culture which had relation to the intellectual and physical alone by numerous and opposite illustrations, and also depicted the bad effects of the carelessness which exists with regard to moral culture. Moral culture ought to begin in infancy and ought to be proceeded with in a spirit of devotion to the work.—The lecturer condemned perpetual scolding, prohibition and over-government. Good words are more potent than continual snarling. Make friends with your children, romp with them, and your appearance among them will be hailed with joy and will not be looked upon as a calamity. Cultivate patriotism in the minds of your children, true patriotism, which will stand the test of persecution, obloquy and personal peril, a patriotism which will not degenerate into venal demagogueism.

The session was concluded by a musical exercise conducted by Mr Woodruff, whose abilities in this department by the effective instrumental accompaniment by Mrs. Dr. Greene and Miss McCoy, have been invaluable adjuncts to the graver business of the Institute.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION (Wednesday, Nov. 25th.)

Devotional exercises by Mr. Weir.

Minutes read and passed with an agreement that inasmuch as the Secretary has made no minutes of his own remarks last night, that Mr. White be requested to supply the deficiency.

The question, "How can pupils be taught to be mannerly?" was opened by W. J. Cresswell. The speaker was of the opinion that the tendency to be polite was an inherent quality and not to be acquired in full perfection by every individual. He thought the most effective method to cultivate politeness is by the example of the teacher himself, exhibited towards his pupils and visitors. He illustrated the subject copiously and although he expressed himself as not being particularly partial to the subject he succeeded in concentrating the gist in a few concise sense observations.

Mr. White followed with a few supplementary remarks, and further illustrations, involving precept and example. Politeness at home was the foundation of all true courtesy. A politeness which is confided to stated occasions is really little else but a fal-se affectation.

Prof. Chas. M Carter, of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, on the subject of Free Hand drawing.

The Prof. traced the origin and progress of this art in England, he attended to its present status in the United States contended for its importance in the business of design, and assured the audience that the initiatory processes of the art was easily taught and easily acquired. He illustrated the rudiments of the art through the medium of the Blackboard and the mode of teaching them and he also showed that figures of mathematical accuracy could be delineated without the aid of rule or line by an adept in freehand drawing. To be resumed.

Prof. J. A. Stephens on Mental Arithmetic. In Mental Arithmetic slavish adherance to the solutions of the textbook ought not to be insisted upon but the pupil ought to be encouraged in originality. The Prof. was in favor of exciting thought and full inquiry. He illustrated the suqject verbally and on the Blahkboard, rendering it both interesting and instructive.

Mr. D. H. Tussey and Mr. Weir made a few remarks on this subject, both advocating to some extent, the use of the extent verbiare of the text-book as contributing to the practice of accurate expressions.

Mr. McKibben agreed with Prof. Stephens in deprecating too close adherence to the solutions of the textbook.

A musical exercise conducted by Mr. Woodruff concluded the session, Mr. W. R. Baker presided at the organ.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minutes read and passed.

Prof. Carter resumed the consideration of free hand drawing and proceeded to give an example of a dictation exercise on the Blackboard which proved highly interesting to the Institute. The advantages of the exercise consists in the cultivation of habits of attention and they are a great aid in the acquisition of an elegant penmanship. The Prof. had cards suspended in the Court and exhibiting many mathematical figures executed with great accuracy by his pupils after a limited amount of practice. His plan of teaching consisted in the pupils following in concert the directions of the teacher of your pupils paying also special attention to developing originality on the part making them something more than mere copyists and inculcating the elementary principles of design and developing the ability to produce beautiful designs.

Mr. Woodruff on the History of the United States Chronology as a great aid in the study of History and the best method is to divide the History of the United States into chronological periods ranging every event in its appropriate period. Mr. W. entered into details of the History of the country, and dwelt on the gradual organization of the government until its completion. His remarks abounded in biographical and political incident. He passed, in brief review, many prominent and important events and succeeded in keeping up the interest of his audience until the conclusion.

Prof. Raub on School Management. It is possible for a teacher to have too much theory and too little thought — Any knowledge whatsoever is of little value unless utilized by thought and common sense. The professor's remarks all tended to enforce these facts.

B. F. Brown on Orthography. Mr. Brown resolved the Institute into a class and explained his method of teaching orthography.

The subject of Mental Philosophy was taken up and continued by Prof. J. I. White. The lecturer urged on teachers the importance of learning to *think*, and said that no science was better calculated to enable them to do this as that of Mental Philosophy. We gain all knowledge through the *five senses*, and this is consigned by memory to the store-house of the mind, and should be properly arranged there, so as to get it when wanted. Imagination enables us to form ideal creations, while by the means of understanding, we compare, reason and judge. The perceptive powers are the most active in youth; then memory, and last the intuitive powers. Why is it that the inquiring mind, so prominent in children, is lost after it commences to go to school? It is either the fault of the teacher or the method of instruction or both. The inquiring spirit is crushed out under our mode of teaching, by which we disregard the promptings of nature and introduce something else. The sense of feeling and of vision with their uses, were also referred to briefly, when the lecturer closed his remarks for the time, to be taken up again.

Musical exercise.

Adjourned.

The Committee on permanent certificates organized by electing J. Irvin White as Chairman, and appointing a meeting in the public school house, in Huntingdon, for Saturday, Feb 13, 1875, for the purpose of considering applications for permanent certificates.

NIGHT SESSION.

Musical exercise conducted by Dr. Greene.

Lecture by Mr. Woodruff Subject, "Success and Failure." The main elements of success consist in definite aims and a resolute will. The lecturer gave many rules and instructions tending especially to intellectual and moral discipline. Genius is the foster child of industry. Success is to be found in the man as well as in his deeds.—In his intellectual, moral and social character more than in wealth acquired by fraud and honors achieved by political profligacy. Many of the best lessons of life are learned in the homely but-healthy training of children, saving them from those efforts and struggles by which alone hardihood and strength of character can be educed. Washington, Franklin and Amos Lawrence were each, in spite of success, not from their wealth or even from their deeds alone but from the round, complete fullness of character which they exhibited. No life can be called a success which is not profoundly religious. The lecture concluded with an earnest exhortation to effort on the part of those whom he addressed, towards the achievement of true, legitimate success.

MORNING SESSION, NOV. 27TH.

Devotional exercises by Mr. J. I. White.

Minutes of the two preceding sessions read and passed.

The subject of language was taken up by Mr. Woodruff. It is very possible for an intelligent foreigner to understand a language better than a native, because the foreigner would study it closely in all its peculiarities whilst the native, in general, is content with the knowledge which is, as it were, forced upon him in infancy and attained in after intercourse with society and through the medium of reading. Ambiguity of expression ought to be avoided. Ugly, prejudice, etc., were of en used ambiguously. Numerous instances were given of the inappropriate use of words in which the intended ideas were not conveyed. The capability of giving correct verbal definition is no evidence of the possession of clear ideas with regard to the meaning of words. The importance of accurate pronunciation was dwelt upon at considerable length. Nevertheless, there may be too much, even of a good thing and too great precision begets a disagreeable stiffness and pedantry.

Professor Raub on "Primary Teaching." Primary teaching ought to be from the concrete to the abstract. The observing faculties ought to be cultivated. The Professor's remarks all tended to confirm these principles of primary teaching.

Mr. J. I. White resumed the subject of Mental Philosophy. In training the child follow nature. Begin with the elements, encourage in it a spirit of enquiry and the use of the perceptive powers. First impress facts upon the mind, then their appropriate arrangement and classification, finally comes generalization and the deduction of abstract principles. The preceptive faculties often predominate over the reflective and rice versa. It is desirable that all the faculties of the mind should be cultivated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minutes read and passed. Mr. Woodruff resumed the subject of language, and continued the consideration of pronunciation. Lack of attention, want of knowledge and careless habit are the principal causes of errors in pronunciation. The quotation "thy speech betrayeth thee" is very generally applicable. Manner of speech is a test of character—it reveals it. Exactness in anything is a valuable qualification, and is as essential to correctness in pronunciation as in other matters. Method of teaching: First teach the elementary sounds, then teach the notation in the dictionary, and practice thoroughly in drilling. Have the pupils write down the words they acquire, and then let them repeat the list once a week. Encourage criticism among the pupils and let the teacher also express his willingness to submit to criticism.

Prof. Raub resumed the consideration of School Management. Training is the principal feature in education. A teacher ought to be a good talker. Every teacher should understand physiology. A knowledge of this science would tend to better ventilation and would contribute to the health and vivacity of the pupils. The speaker explained a system of ventilation which he had found effective and easy of application. The text book ought to be regarded, according to its name, as a book of texts, furnishing matter for amplification by the teacher. Keep the pupils busy, all the time if possible. Let the primary schools have a slate and pencil with which they may practice at drawing imitations of printed letters or even pictures during the intervals of recitation. Short lessons are desirable, in fact, are essential to thoroughness.

Musical exercise conducted by Mr. Woodruff, Mrs. Dr. Greene presiding at the organ.

Mr. J. I. White resumed the subject of Mental Science. Memory may be regarded as the store-house of the mind with all its treasures arranged, marked, labelled and ready

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Grass on Rich Land.

Wm. V. S. Beekman is right in believing that hay or grass sowed on liberally manured land is more nutritious than if grown on poor soil. The difference is less noticed in hay; but every farmer must have seen that cattle and horses will eat nearly bare the grass from manured parts of long cropped fields, while the unmanured part will almost be untouched. Of course the rank grass growing around fresh droppings is offensive, but I refer to soil made rich by continuous manuring with compost. I have seen the same thing on undrained land, cattle following in the line of the drain as accurately as could the man who dug it. Where this is the case, something is doubtless due to the effects of subsoiling, as a good drain should make dry one or two rods wide on each side of it. Top-dress one-half the pasture early in Spring with guano, superphosphate, or any fertilizer, and you will find that the cattle will stay on that part of the field most of the Summer through. It is evident that to some extent the composition of the same variety of plants varies on different soils. An expert in tobacco will tell whether the weed has been grown on low, mucky soil, or on dry upland, and a healthy cow, with clover-scented breath, ought to have more delicate sense of taste than a user of tobacco. The superiority of old pastures is chiefly because long-cultivated soils are less fertile. Cattle will pick the grass out of the corners of the fences and leave young clover till it acquires age and solidity. Young, newly-seeded grass will not keep cows up to their milk, and still less produce abundance of cream and butter without meal, which should be fed regularly till the first of June, or longer if the cows will eat it.—The pay will come in a larger mass of richer milk all the season. It is impossible to use grain more profitably than in feeding it to good cows, which will return it to you in the milk-pail, vastly improving the quality, if not increasing, the quantity of milk.

Growing and Fattening Hogs.

The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upon all. To select food for him, then is not the thing. Though you can fatten them on one kind of food, you cannot do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy, in producing the greatest results from a given amount of food—that is the point that gives the profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food then, is to be sought if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean also that which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn alone, though the great hog feed—made a specialty—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is the West, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and feed added, will produce a better growth of muscle and fat. All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite then will be satisfied, and all the wants of his system supplied. Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him the whole year round, and assists a rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of the more solid food. He likes vegetables, but for the most concentrated and richer food. Though a "hog," he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management. Where he is well attended to, and supplied with a variety of good feed, he seldom suffers from disease.

Pork-Raising.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "My own theory of pork-raising, based upon experience, observation, and probably a little philosophy of things, if written for the benefit of others, would be about as follows: During the hot summer months I would feed very little solid feed, such as scorn in the ear or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats, or rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice a day, upon mashed feed, either shorts, chopped oats, or rye, buckwheat, etc., fed in troughs. When fed in this way, and allowed access to water and shade, hogs will bear crowding through the hot months—a very good time, if not the best, to take on flesh. This puts them in the best of condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the first of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender. Treated in this way hogs become probably as perfect as any method could make them. Upon the whole, I believe it is the cheapest and most economical."

Peaches Every Year.

A reader of the *Farmer* tells us of a peach orchard a few miles sout of Richmond, Indiana, visited by him a short time ago, which has borne good crops regularly for the last six years. The peculiarity in the management of the orchard is in banking up the trees. The bodies of the trees for a distance of two feet or more are covered with earth, which slopes gradually away to the level ground. This bank of earth prevents injury from winter thaws and keeps back the bloom till danger from frost is over in the spring; at least this is our explanation for the regular bearing of this remarkable orchard.—The plan should be generally adopted by all who have peach trees in this latitude.

GREASE SPOTS.—To remove grease spots, fly specks, &c., from oil cloth, and window shades, rub the soiled spot with a clean woolen rag wet in the water of ammonia. It will remove them without injury to the color or texture.

LEMON PIE.—One lemon cut fine, rind and all; one cup of water or sweet milk; one cup of sugar; one egg; two tablespoons of flour; corn starch is better. Bake with or without crust.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

THE largest, best selected and cheapest stock of FURNITURE, ever offered to the people of Huntingdon county, at

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and a general variety of everything in our line.

We defy competition in style, quality, quantity and price. We buy for CASH, and can successfully compete with city prices.

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March 18, 1874-3mos.

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J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

Manufactures and furnishes Machinery for all kinds of machine work.

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A Blanchard Spoke Lathe for sale at a very low price.

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price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.

We also handle largely a

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June24,1874-1yr.

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WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,

Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

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and all articles usually found in a first-class store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Oct.15,1873.

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T. WILDAY BLACK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, No. 408½ Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Repairing promptly attended to, and all work warranted. [ap]-76.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

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Aug.20,1873.

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April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5,* 1872.

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Hordy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability No be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

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A. S. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tamaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.

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THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct.* 4, 1873.

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

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JOB HENRY.

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Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.

DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teacher

Flatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

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PROF. FRANK MAYER.

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PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 40 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.

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Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.

For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p.m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.26 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.20, 7.40 a. m. and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS 1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE 5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE 3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM. 6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL 7.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

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General Manager.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD		
MAIL	PITTSBURG EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	ATLANTIC EXPRESS
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5 02	.....	11 35	7 07	N. Hamilton	8 27	5 11	.....
5 09	.....	11 42	7 12	Mt. Union	8 20	5 05	7 54
5 17	.....	11 49	.....	Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....
5 28	.....	11 57	.....	Mill Creek	8 05	4 49	.....
5 40	2 29	12 10	7 37	HUNTINGDON	7 52	4 35	7 30
6 00	.....	12 31	7 53	Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....
6 09	.....	12 41	.....	Barree	7 27	4 11	.....
6 17	.....	12 50	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 22	4 06	.....
6 31	.....	1 05	.....	Birmingham	7 12	3 52	.....
6 39	3 20	1 13	8 24	Tyrone	7 04	3 45	6 45
6 51	.....	1 26	.....	Tipton	6 56	3 26	.....
6 57	.....	1 32	.....	Fostoria	6 50	3 30	.....
7 02	.....	1 38	8 43	Bell's Mills	6 47	3 26	6 30
7 40	3 55	2 20	9 20	Altoona	6 30	3 10	6 15
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P.M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P.M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 10.58 p. m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.35 a m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jany,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTHR REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)

AND

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Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., New-York.

Feb.18,1874-1yr.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER!

Of every grade and quality,

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Is for Sale at

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.'S.,

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Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST

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CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son.)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggot, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

CALDWELL'S

WINE AND IRON BITTERS!

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION.

AS A MORNING APPETIZER, THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S

LILY BALM

For beautifying the

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUNBURN, ROUGHNESS, TAN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion.—It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Sept.2,1874. MEDINA, N. Y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20),73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE.

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. COMBS.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Oct.1,1873-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 422, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Best Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 422, in the Diamond

March 15. tf.

Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address T. BURCHINELL & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

A. R. STEWART. JOSEPH MARCH. GEORGE FARNESTOCK. WM. MARCH & SON.

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Manufacture Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms,